

THE DALLAS EXPRESS



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IMPORTANT

No subscriptions mailed for a period less than three months. Payment for same must be 75 cents.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

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THE DALLAS EXPRESS

has never hoisted the white feather, neither has it been deceived by the yellow streak. It is not afflicted with the flannel mouth. It is a plain, every day, sensible, conservative newspaper, which tries to tell the truth, which is not to catch the passing breeze; flies no doubtful flag; it professes a patriotism as broad as our country, its love of even handed justice covers all the territory occupied by the human race. This is pretty high ground, but we live on it and are prospering. Boys of the press come up and stand with us. This ground is holy.

W. E. KING.

Sunday Funerals.

Last week we called attention to the fact that the ministers seemed not to be following up their resolution on Sunday funerals passed by them a few weeks before. In the same issue with the editorial there appeared the following news item which shows that they are following out their course efficiently and well and that no censure should attach to them:

"In keeping with the recent resolution adopted by the Inter-denominational Ministers' Alliance of Dallas, this body met in regular session and condemned the action of those responsible for the funeral recently held on Sunday at Macedonia Church.

The pastor explained to the Alliance that he advised the undertaker, the bereaved and the fraternal organization which had charge of the body, as to the previous action of the Ministers' Alliance against Sunday funerals, to which the widow of the deceased gave the pastor a written statement to the effect that it was an extreme case of emergency, having been unavoidably detained both on Friday and Saturday to bury; and that he, the pastor, then consented to hold the funeral on Sunday afternoon.

The Ministers' Alliance, while recognizing the embarrassing position in which the pastor was placed, nevertheless went on record as condemning the action, and in order that emergency clauses hereafter may not be misunderstood, made the following provision, namely: That no emergency clause shall be recognized, save in the case of a family whose financial circumstances are of such that they are not able to have the body of the deceased embalmed."

It is well that such a provision should have been made for often it happens that such circumstances do arise but too much discouragement cannot be placed on the practice of "turning out" on Sunday to funerals. It is a relic of unenlightened days.

Our City.

All of us take pride in the spirit of cohesiveness which actuates the governing heads of our city. More than that, we have constructive proof that it exists and operates actively in our regard in apparent for all who will see.

Our new high school on a campus comprising a whole city block and costing more than \$150,000 is in process of construction. It will be the best in Texas. The opportunities for development which it will offer to our children cannot be over-estimated.

Over the North Dallas Park site, a swimming pool and bath house is being completed at a cost of \$12,000. It will furnish recreation and amusement for all our children.

These are evidences which cannot be ignored of the kind of spirit which is needed all over the Southland. They are evidences of an interest in us more abiding than the generally admitted.

Let us enjoy them to the full. Let us realize that to such a city we owe our best efforts at advancing its progress and living fully up to the spirit of goodwill and good citizenship which these evidences demand.

Dallas is ready to us. These things prove it.

Pride and Lynching.

A few days ago the Senate was the scene of a bitter sectional attack caused by the insertion in the Congressional Record by Senator Calder of New York of a news item concerning the latest double lynching in Georgia. Senator Harris from Georgia and many of his colleagues with him proceeded as soon as the insertion was known for a certainty to berate the New Yorker in no mild way declaring that the Negro in the South was safer than the white man in New York; that New York had more murders in a day than Georgia had lynchings in a year; that Negroes in the South fared better than they did in the North and a whole galaxy of other things too numerous to mention. All of these things intended to convey the impression that "the pot could fill afford to call the kettle black."

The justice of the contentions of the Southern senator does not interest us nearly so much as the fact that his ire was roused by the unfavorable publicity which his state was receiving because of its latest lynching. The Senator has pride in his state. Naturally so. He is willing and ready with all of the ardor of a Southern "gentleman" to defend "her fair name against the mudslinging of a thousand enemies." But why should his state need defense against such a charge? Why should the almost daily occurrences in it not be read into the Congressional Record?

The answer is easy. Lynching is wrong. The Senator knows that it is wrong but he like thousands of others of his ilk choose to ponder to it at home and defend it abroad rather than stamp it out by vigorous and concerted action and thus render unnecessary such defense in public.

The action of the Georgia Senator was not an indication of real pride. Nor can such actions of our neighbors in various quarters be so considered.

The man or men or organizations which object to the truth about the conditions in the places in which they live would appeal more to the sympathy and consideration of the world were they to seek actively to remove the objectionable condition rather than to allow it to continue and seek to defend its existence.

We do not believe that any altruistic motives prompted the New York Senator to read this lynching account into the Record. We believe rather that he had been led by recent utterances of the Negro Republicans of New York to feel that his actions in their behalf had not been as definite and decisive as they had hoped for. They let it be understood that they were not favorably impressed with his attitude on the Dyer Bill and that they were not heartily in favor of again casting their ballots for him in the next election.

The desire for 190,000 New York Negro votes caused the whole affair. But it seems to us that since such occasions arise very frequently, the representatives of the Southern States in their desire to keep unsullied the record of their sections would strive to stop lynchings, thus removing the cause of the criticisms which they so hotly resent.

Brutality is rampant in Southern States. First, Texas and then Georgia breaks into the lead in roasting and burning human beings accused of crime. Where the odor of burning human flesh seems forever to fill the air; where men are chained to stakes and slowly done to death by every conceivable form of torture; where men, women and children search the ashes of these human bonfires for gruesome relics to keep in memory of the "great occasion;" where even pregnant women fail to escape the same fates as are meted out to their mates, it seems that somehow some man or men or movements would arise to cause a realization of the fact that they are due criticism; are due censure.

Were we who live in the South to read, of another section of the world, the same gruesome facts that our papers almost daily herald to the world we would stand aghast and declare that section peopled by the scum of the earth and consider its existence a reproach to civilization.

Such consideration would not be unmerited. Such consideration of us, even though we now profess not to realize it is well merited.

We with others who live in the South deplore the condition but we feel that those who would really defend their section had best start deeper than they now do. The best method of stopping the shameful publicity which the South now receives is in stopping the mob spirit which for so long has been allowed to operate unrestricted.

Friendship and Gentlemen.

One of the characteristics generally attributed to Negroes by their friends as well as their enemies is the lack of appreciation for service well performed and a lack of the desire to make generous sacrifice.

That there are at least two men in Texas who are splendid examples of just the opposite spirit was proved last week in Ft. Worth when Grand Master H. G. Winn of the Masons signified his intention of nominating Mr. McDonald, resigning Grand Secretary for the office of Grand Master and urging his own constituents to vote for him.

These men are Masons. But that fact cannot be made wholly responsible for such a show of genuine friendship as was demonstrated on this occasion.

Certainly it was a demonstration of regard and affection seldom ever seen. Mr. McDonald has been Grand Secretary of Texas Masons for a score of years or more. He now desires to retire and asks that he no longer be considered as candidate for that position.

The Grand Master realizes that Mr. McDonald has worked hard and zealously to safeguard the financial interests of the Order. He desires that some high honor come to him as an expression of appreciation on behalf of the Order of this regard. His own office is the highest and most productive in the Jurisdiction—without thought of himself he offers it and guarantees its delivery.

Love, Friendship, Loyalty to the highest qualification of a friend and gentleman. Here they are truly exemplified. They are well worthy of more than passing mention for they are seldom so plainly seen.

A State Press Association.

Editor Richardson of the Houston Informer has asked for an expression from members of the craft as to a State Negro Press Association.

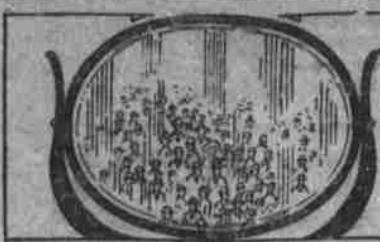
We favor it. We believe that it would be made a potent force in our state life. It could be made a means of helping us to do many of the things which we now wish to do but lack the organization necessary to accomplish.

By all means let us have it. The Express stands ready at all times to enter into any agreement whereby the interests of our people may be advanced and our own affairs helped to a more substantial footing. It feels that the time has come when Texas like her sister states must take her place among those who have learned that in union there is strength and begin to apply that principle in truth to all of her concerns.

America so long mindful of her shame—lynching—is now being reminded of it in a very unpleasant way. Europe reproduces facts and figures which tend to show that after all Turkey was not so barbarous and the Germans were novices in the art of ingenious slaughter and torture. Chickens thus come home to roost.

Women are progressing definitely in the pursuits once chosen only by men. Our women follow the general rule. One has recently flown in Germany and Holland another has been admitted to the English Bar.

Missionaries are taking baseball to Abyssinia. They hope thus to Christianize it. Who will come to America? And what means will they use to cause it to cease its barbarities? It really stands in need of missionaries.



THE MIRROR OF PUBLIC OPINION

PATRIOTISM.

The minister of a local white church, in the midst of a patriotic address, remarked that:—"While the war raged we sprang to our feet at the first notes of the national anthem. Now we seem rather bored at having to stand to pay similar honor. How soon we forget! We seem to love our country zealously only when we are hating some other country."

There are two propositions stated here that make us aware that there is something wrong with our patriotism. We may assume first, that each of us has some potential patriotism begot, of genuine love of country. But accordingly to the learned preacher above quoted, it zealously asserts itself, and becomes a kinetic force, only when we are in the midst of a great orgy of hate directed at our enemy. Our patriotism is a war industry and not evident during the soft days of peace.

If this be true patriotism must be a close relative of hate. We love our country intensely only when we at the same time are hating some other country vigorously. It is then that we are aroused to patriotic activity which expresses itself in flag-waving, singing, four-minute speaking, clubbing those who "insult the flag" and the persecution of objectors, conscientious and otherwise. It is not necessary that our grievance be real for us to be thus aroused. Well organized propaganda interspersed with explosive slogans, will do the work. The "God crush England" of the Germans, the "They shall not pass" of the French and our own "Make the world safe for democracy" are instances of trite phrases that are thrown out to the people to make them vicious and bloodthirsty.

This is necessary because the masses will not fight until convinced by their leaders, that the cause is "righteous." Hence the revelation, during war, to the tribal deity type of religion. Every nation calls on, what is practically, a national divinity to grant success to its arms in the field. This inherent disinclination of the masses to fight was illustrated by the incident of the French and German soldiers fraternizing and playing football together during a lull in the fighting.

The outbursts which come during war are not signs of real patriotism but the evidence of the existence of clever and unscrupulous mob leaders working adroitly on the mob mind of the unthinking. When the Germans sank the Lusitania our leaders seized upon it as sufficient cause for war. The Germans claimed that this ship carried munitions. The people were taught that this was a lie and believed it. Which ever was the truth did not matter. The thing was to grab this incident and use it as a stimulus to war. Even if munitions were carried this fact would have been suppressed by the government. It was necessary to make the people believe that Germany was a monster and a menace to the safety of the world. Else our patriotism would not function.

There is yet another phase of this matter. During the war all of us were very reverent toward the nation colors and the national anthem. We are not so much concerned now. Has our patriotic fervor waned? The probable truth of the matter is as stated above. Also during the war it was dangerous not to make a show of patriotism. Now we are beginning to learn some of the facts in connection with the Great War. And now too, we no longer fear that our heads will be knocked off or that we will be lynched, if we do not snatch our hats from our heads and jump to our feet when the flag is unfurled.

It will always be thus as long as patriotism is taught by violence and lying. It is tragic that our leaders do not see this. To be genuinely patriotic and to love one's country in times of peace, is far more worthy than to join the mob in a savage festival of hatred in times of war. Real patriotism can only come through justice, equality and fraternity, to and of all the people all the time. The supreme sacrifice, the great test is not death on the battle-field but rather to stand for justice, truth, freedom and tolerance when the war is done.

LODGE AND THE NEGRO VOTE.

When the Senate Judiciary Committee decided to make a favorable report on the Dyer anti-lynching bill the Gazette, after directing attention to the fact that Senator Borah and other good lawyers have declared this bill to be unconstitutional, said politics more than a desire to put down lynching was responsible for the action of the committee. The Gazette also directed attention to the fact that Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, who urged the favorable report, is now in a campaign for re-election and has been threatened with the loss of 20,000 Negro votes if the Dyer bill is not passed.

It seems the same opinion concerning the matter is held in the East. The New York World of last Monday has this to say on the subject in an editorial headed "Senator Lodge and the Negro Vote."

The Democratic soul of Henry Cabot Lodge is wrung by the wrongs of poor Colored men of the South at the hands of Ku Klux and other self-appointed regulators. After long effort he has prevailed upon the Senate Judiciary Committee to report out the Dyer anti-lynching bill.

To do Senator Lodge justice, he knows the constitution. He can repeat it backward, forward and sideways. He knows that the Dyer bill is a pure fake, for politics only. He knows as well as do the members of the Judiciary Committee that it is unconstitutional and that the courts will upset it at the first test. But that will take time. Meanwhile, the "Negro vote" is badly needed.

No one will accuse The World of sympathy with the Ku Klux or with lack of friendship for the Negro. But friendship is better shown by saving now, and plainly, that this measure will do him no good than it is by passing, with a wink and a jest, a bill that the entire Senate knows to be not worth the paper it is printed on.

The Dyer bill may not even pass the Senate. It is sure to encounter opposition from senators who do not think the name of their great chamber should be lent to a legislative charade. But if next October Mr. Lodge in Massachusetts, Mr. Frelinghuysen in New Jersey and other anxious statesmen can say, "Well, we tried to pass an anti-lynching bill," they will be satisfied. It is a good enough Dyer bill until election, whatever courts or Congress may do with it later.

Lodge and Frelinghuysen and other Republicans who need the votes of Negroes are not to be condemned more than Dyer, who introduced the bill. Dyer is a Republican congressman whose district is composed largely of Negroes. The bill was not introduced for passage but was introduced for political purposes.

Negroes who think might ask themselves why the Republican party in the North and the East is showing so great solicitude for the welfare of the Negro while in the South it has organized the "Lily White" movement and thrown the Negro out.

MEN AND BUSINESS

By RICHARD SPILLANE.

Something unique in banking history has come to pass in Philadelphia. Three bankers of distinction—E. Pansy Passmore, president of the Bank of North America, the oldest bank in the United States; A. S. Wing, president of the Provident Trust Company, and F. C. Parsly, of Parsly Brothers & Co., investment bankers—are acting as an advisory board for a small Negro bank.

Readers of this column may recall an article printed a few months ago telling how a newspaperman had gone to the president of a large national bank and asked him, as a work of good citizenship, to serve on such a board and how the man in question had accepted. The reference was to Mr. Passmore.

That article attracted wide attention, particularly in the South. In the publications of various of the Federal Reserve Banks it was discussed at length and praised as an excellent idea. Now that the advisory board of white bankers is functioning, wider interest is likely to be aroused, and it would not be surprising if other cities followed the Philadelphia example.

The little Negro bank referred to is the Citizens and Southern. It was established in September, 1920, by Robert R. Wright, Sr., and his son, Robert, Jr. The Elder Wright was the first Negro college graduate in Georgia, founder of the first high school for Negro pupils, president of the first bank for Colored people in Georgia.

All things considered, the Citizens and Southern Bank has done pretty well. It has more than 4000 depositors, with aggregate deposits of \$1,800,000. It has a substantial balance in the Bank of North America, and it made an excellent investment in Liberty Bonds, buying \$52,000 of them at prices ranging from \$6 to \$4.

It has done a good deal to promote thrift and better understanding among the Colored people.

The Negro has had a hard row to hoe. He never has had a square deal. Before emancipation he was wholly dependent on his owner. Free-

dom has problems for him that few among the whites appreciate. It is difficult to overcome in a generation or two race habits and customs of centuries. The Negro is here to stay. He can be elevated in citizenship if guided well and intelligently. He has the reputation of being thrifless. The deposits of the Citizens and Southern Bank and other Negro banks would seem to show that this reputation is not wholly deserved.

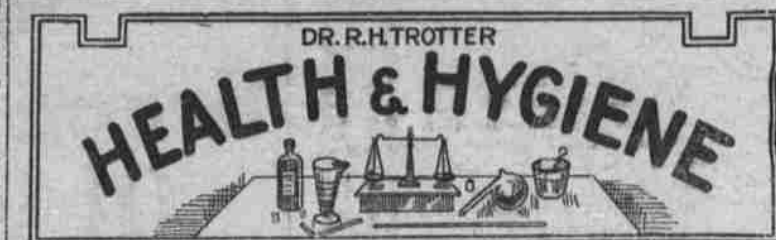
Thrift is an excellent basis for good citizenship and better living. One of the things Mr. Wright and his son have been endeavoring to do is to get better housing for the Negro. Environment has a decided effect on character.

The Negro is highly sentimental. Those who ought to know believe that interest in their well-being, such as is displayed by the white bankers on the advisory board of the Citizens and Southern Bank, will greatly stimulate saving among the Colored people.

Banking is comparatively new to the Negro. It is to save such men as the Messrs. Wright from error that Mr. Passmore, Mr. Wing and Mr. Parsly are giving their service. If they get the foundation well laid they will do an excellent work. They fully appreciate the task they have undertaken and expect to have quite a draft on their time and patience.

Philadelphia has approximately 135,000 Negroes in its population. The number is likely to increase year by year. Thrift and good citizenship will make the Colored citizen more and more of an asset. Through safe, sound banking much can be done to that end.

The Philadelphia plan of dealing with the Negro, as illustrated by the service for which Mr. Passmore, Mr. Wing and Mr. Parsly have volunteered, deserves the earnest consideration of the Nation.



INFANTILE CONVULSION.

This disease usually attacks infants during warm or hot weather. It may be caused by one of the many known conditions which are frequently found in infants and young children. The most common causes are infantile convulsions are intestinal parasites, inflammation of the various serous membranes, organic brain lesions, neuro-pathic tendencies that are or may be manifested later as hysteria or epilepsy. Ricke's, emotional disturbances, such as fright acute infectious diseases, kidney diseases, dentition or general debility, especially that form resulting from gastro-intestinal disorders. The symptoms always vary according to the severity of the attack or how long the causative condition has lasted. These attacks usually begin with a rolling of the eyes upward, downward or to one side, later the gaze becomes fixed and staring. There will be twitching of the muscles of the face and in some cases this may terminate in trismus or gnashing of the teeth. There may be contractions of the muscles of the arms, legs, hands and feet. In many cases there is difficult breathing which gives rise to a foam that collects about the lips and is often mixed with blood from a bitten tongue. In nearly all cases, unconsciousness is complete but the child may return to consciousness, remaining drowsy or stupid or it may pass into a deep sleep from which it can not be easily aroused. These attacks may come suddenly or they may follow a period of restlessness and irritability and yet, in other cases the patient may not even become completely unconscious. Very often the convulsions themselves prove fatal or leave the patient exhausted and unable to such an extent that he succumb to the disease or condition producing the convulsion. All cases of infantile convulsion require the attention of a physician in order that he might treat the cause of such and probably prevent a recurrence of the attack.

BOOK GHAZ

By Mary White Ovington. Chairman of the board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people.

"WHERE ANIMALS TALK." By R. H. Nassau. Published by the Four Seas Co., Boston, Mass. Price \$2.00. Postage 10 cents.

To those who are interested in African Lore, this volume will be of great value. It is a collection of West African Folk Lore tales translated from the native idiom. The tales are from the Mpongo, Bena and Fanga tribes. Many of them seem very familiar as they tell of the Leopard and the Rat, the Tortoise and other animals. But there are stories that do not recall Br'er Rabbit, Bear or Fox; stories like an Arabian Night. A son goes away from his native town to get a wife. He shows kindness to all he meets, thus gaining the good will of the animals, and is presented with a magic gourd not unlike Aladdin's lamp. By means of the gourd he turns a forest into a garden in an hour, dams a river and furnishes fish for a month, and fights and conquers multitudes of his opponents. His prowess wins him the hand of the princess, only it is not put exactly that way, and he carries away his beautiful wife. His foolish brother, striving to emulate him, fails to show kindness or wisdom and gets ugly, diseased woman as his mate. The adventure is delightful, an Arabian night in a new setting.

But what is most interesting in the book is the side light that is cast on West African custom. To explain the tales we have short notes such as this: "Polite natives will neither sit uninvited in the presence of their superiors nor watch them while eating." "Sitting in a visitor's lap for a few moments, a mode of welcome." "Among native Africans, in the case of a man and his wife, even if they fight together, her father or her brother does not usually interfere." There will be the description of the building of a town such as this, "And all busy they that worked at stakes went out to cut saplings; those that made rattan-rope, went to cut the rattan vines; they that shaped the bamboo for building, went out to cut the bamboo-palm; they that made the thatch went to gather the palm-leaves; they that set up the stakes of the house-frame, went to thrust them into the ground; they who fastened the walls, fastened them; they who tied thatch on the roof, tied it; they who split the rattan vines for tying, split them. The town was full of noise."

We often hear of two drums, the common drum and the eblembi, a drum made to transmit information by a system of signal strokes. This information travelled through Africa with extraordinary rapidity.

In his preface, the author tells us how these tales are told. There are only a few skilled narrators, but these few are like great actors, and just as a play will run with us for hundreds of nights, the same people going to see it again and again, so the tales will be retold endlessly, made attractive by the dramatic use of gesture, tone and startling exclamations. "The occasions selected for the renditions are nights, after the day's work is done, especially if there be visitors to be entertained. The places chosen are the open street, or in forest camps where almost all the population of a village go for a week's work on their cutting of new plantations; or for hunting or for fishing in ponds. At night all gather around a damp fire and the tales are told, with intervals, accompaniment of drum; and parts of the plot are illustrated by an appropriate song, or by a short dance, the platform being only the earth, and the scenery the forest shadows, and the moon or stars."

It is this recital and this setting that we miss as we read these stories and we realize that we are getting about as much of what the listener in the African forest sees and hears, as we get an opera by reading the libretto. When will the time come when we shall hear these tales on the stage with their real setting? We had a beginning in New York this

winter when Simango danced in the superb African scene of the drama "Taboo." I never visit the Metropolitan museum and look at its collection of African instruments that I do not long for the day when they will be taken out of their cases and we shall hear them played, the drums will beat, the eblembi will give its signal the horns will be blown, the xylophones will be struck and we shall have a setting for the native who, in his own language, (while as at the opera, we follow with the translation) recounts to us a story of African Lore.

PULLMAN PORTER KILLED IN WRECK: WAS PHI BETA KAPPA MAN, GRADUATE OF DARTMOUTH AND LAW STUDENT AT U. OF P.

Wilmington, Del., July 27.—A Pullman porter killed in the Reading-wreck at Winslow Junction belonged to the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity, membership in which came only through exceptional scholastic standing.

The porter, a negro, was Theodore Milton Selden, who boarded at 2218 S. 10th street, and was working his way through the law school at Penn. The facts were brought to light through the chance discovery of a Phi Beta Kappa key in the wrecked Pullman of the ill-fated flyer.

When rescued entered the Pullman of the "Eusebia," the worst damaged car of the train, they found only one killed instantly.

At first it was believed that the key then in searching for a clue, on rescuer found a bit of gold near the body the key of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity. On the back of the key was engraved "T. M. Selden—Dartmouth, 1921."

At first it was believed the key belonged to a passenger as "W. W. W." But an investigation proved that the porter himself was Theodore Milton Selden, a graduate of several educational institutions, and an honor student at Dartmouth.

Selden came from Norfolk, Va., where he lived with his father and several brothers and sisters. He attended Lincoln University and then entered Dartmouth in the class 1921. All through his college career he maintained the highest rank and finally won the distinction of Phi Beta Kappa.

STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY SECURES PROF. W. M. GORDON.

The efficiency of the Standard Life Insurance Company, of Atlanta, Ga., has been greatly increased in Dallas by the services of Prof. W. M. GORDON, formerly of Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark., brother of Mr. E. L. Gordon, State Secretary of the Colored Y. M. C. A. and Mrs. J. D. Rice, wife of Sec'y Rice, of the local branch of the Colored Y. M. C. A., Dallas, Texas.

For many years Prof. Gordon labored as president and teacher in the Franklin's Aid Schools of the Methodist Church, and was during the war business and executive secretary in the Army Y. M. C. A. for Mississippi. His splendid record and unselfish services in both the educational and Y. M. C. A. work fully prepares him to a competent representative of the Standard Life Insurance Company, where on former occasion he gave part time to the writing of insurance. The Standard Life Insurance Company is one of the oldest and best companies operated entirely by Negroes. We bespeak much success for Prof. Gordon, in the insurance business. His excellent qualifications and ample preparation will be an asset to the company in North Texas. The company through its director of sales, Mr. L. H. Williams, is elated over the coming of Prof. Gordon to this particular field, from his previous experiences for the Standard Life Insurance Company. The heavy operation of the public is solicited and will be largely appreciated by the Standard Life Insurance Company in behalf of our representative, Prof. Gordon, who is eminently qualified to do and handle your business promptly and satisfactorily.